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Marginal Column By EBBY LAQUEUR

UN Secretary Said Planning Talks in Peking

THE deliberations of a Knesset committee last week have done nothing to bring the Rosenberg case nearer to court. But they have certainly shown the public (if not unfortunately to all members of the Knesset) that the present law of immunity is in urgent need of revision. The impression has been created that under present conditions privileges can be abused and that in their jealous defense of their rights, many Knesset members would do nothing to curb such practices, such an attitude can only detrimentally affect the prestige of the Knesset, and create a political climate in which parliamentary institutions will be held in scant respect. The fact that those who fight for the broadest possible interpretation of privileges come from various parties, coalition and opposition alike, and that the standpoints of the two main theses that our law of immunity does not suffice should be above the law of the land, come frequently from those quarters whose democratic convictions are most open to doubt, will hardly reassure the public. History has shown time and again that the enemies of democracy only wait for such opportunity to attack and to discredit parliamentary institutions in general.

THE struggle for the rights of the members of the most of parliaments lasted for several hundred years and it was a long time before kings learned to put up with the claim that "all such persons as for the time being assembled in any parliament for the same Commons, ought to have their freedom to speak and say in the House of their constituents as to them is thought convenient or reasonable without any manner of challenge, charge or punishment." Speakers were arrested and sent to the Tower in 1397 and again in 1450 (and on other occasions) for introducing bills of reform, and again in 1529. In the late 17th century, the principle of political immunity and parliamentary privilege was accepted, and then Parliamentary privilege (until then a weapon against arbitrary despotism) became an absolute authority to protect the liberty of the subjects, enabling them to speak and act in the land of a member of parliament or catching fish in his pond was made a breach of privilege of parliament or other. This shows that members of parliament must be protected against undue interference, so that the extent and the operation of immunity should not be allowed to pass out of control lest exemption from the ordinary course of law be made the automatic rule.

UNDER present conditions, a Knesset committee tries to find out whether in a given case charges made by the judiciary are serious enough to waive immunity. But this really should be outside its competence and duty since there is no committee constituted of an equal number of parliamentarians and judges to establish in open sessions, not in secret, whether a prima facie case exists or a Knesset committee can only take a decision whether waiving immunity is desirable or not. There is no provision for instance, charges brought against a given opposition member as a case of political persecution, as he may argue, whatever his offence or crime. This however is not the only provision of Knesset immunity in need of revision. One example is that as Mrs. Malmo did (and some Swiss cantons have done), in demanding that immunity be dispensed with entirely. But at the present time, parliamentary privilege in Israel is far too vague, unrestricted and open to abuse. Speeches in parliament must be made in good faith, and if they are not, then the speaker and his party should be held responsible. This is what the Knesset committee tries to find out in a given case. Immunity should be waived in case of grave offense, for instance, why speeches and articles by members outside the Knesset and otherwise libelous cannot be made actionable (because of a cumbersome process which actually makes it impossible). There should be no immunity in Israel with regard to petty offenses, like drunkenness, for instance, as in France, and not only in the case of felony, and it should be extended to the first day following the offence committed (a provision in force in many other countries). These and other gaps, ambiguities and errors in our legislation on parliamentary immunity should be revised as soon as possible.

Jerusalem, December 12.

Drivers we meet

He neglected to signal.
Then turned left.
The crash that ensued was horrendous;
His car is a mess
and can't run him.
The change in his face is tremendous!
Be careful — it pays!



ENJOY YOURSELF AT OUR
BAR
Good Music and entertainment Moderate prices.
KASTEL HOTEL
500 Rob. Ha. Gabriel, TEL AVIV 1, Tel Aviv.

East Can Be as Mighty As West—Molotov

LONDON, Saturday.—The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V. M. Molotov, declared last night that ratification of the Paris Agreements to rearm West Germany "will compel the Soviet Union to take measures no less mighty than the growing forces of the West." Moscow Radio said.

Narrow Vote For Paris Agreements

PARIS, Saturday.—The influential Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly last night recommended the ratification of the Paris agreements on German rearmament by one vote, 16 to 15, with 11 abstentions. Two deputies were absent.

The United Nations Assembly last night voted overwhelmingly in favour of the Allied resolution seeking the release of 11 American airmen imprisoned by China as spy chasers. The vote was 45 to 8, with six abstentions. Four delegations were absent.

The Soviet group of five voted against the resolution. The abstentions were cast by Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Yemen and Yugoslavia. The delegates of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Saudi Arabia and Syria were absent.

The vote on the operative paragraph of the resolution was 30 to 10 with three abstentions.

The resolution declared that the detention and imprisonment of the 11 airmen, members of the U.N. Command in Korea, and the detention of all other captured personnel of the U.N. Command desiring repatriation were absent.

In Bonn, the West German Parliament (Upper House) decided by a large majority to abstain to raise any objection to ratification of the Paris agreements, but reserved judgment on the Franco-German agreement on the Saar until the Adenauer Government had obtained more "clarification" of the pact.

The Bundesrat will now pass down the treaty to the Bundestag and give it final vote when that body has finished with it.

In Strasbourg, the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe today adopted by 82 votes to seven with 14 abstentions a motion calling for the early ratification of the Paris agreement on German rearmament, to make any public announcement as to what these steps are.

India, while expressing her anxiety for a solution to this question, said she believed that action by the U.N. would merely aggravate a delicate situation and agreed with Sweden's view that the U.N. is "being rushed into taking an action which seems...not to be an appropriate way to proceed."

The Indian delegate, Mr. Ar. Lall, urged that China be heard on the matter, or failing this, that a different approach to the matter would be wiser.

"There can be no condemnation without a full and fair hearing," he said.

The Assembly President, Dr. van Kleefsen of the Netherlands, called the Iraqi delegate to order when Dr. Faiz Jamali, speaking in the debate described as "fantastic" a published report of an Israel charge that four Arab airmen were spying for Egypt. This kind of charge gave Arabs a "genuine sympathy" with the airmen held by the Chinese, he said.

(Reuter, UP)

Emperor Swears In New Tokyo Cabinet

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuter).—Emperor Hirohito yesterday swore in a new Cabinet, 10 of whose 27 members were once purged by the Allied Occupation Authorities for their pro-Japan war-time record.

The new Foreign Minister is Mamoru Shigemoto and the Japanese ambassador to the American battleship Missouri in 1945. Three times Foreign Minister previously he has been Ambassador to London and Moscow.

The swearing in ceremony was delayed for four hours because of a last minute dispute over the choice of Finance Minister in the new administration which Mr. Ichiro Hayashi heads in succession to Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, who resigned three days ago.

Mr. Hayashi's nominee, Mr. Hisao Ichijo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, was accepted only after lengthy talks with Democratic Party supporters of the former Finance Minister, Mr. Tanaka Ishibashi. Mr. Ishibashi was appointed Minister for International Trade and Industry.

The new Prime Minister, who was left paralyzed down the left side by a stroke in 1952, said yesterday: "We fear making an enemy of Communists might start a third world war. Trade with them might avert this." But he said he had no intention of changing Japan's policy towards the U.S.

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Today's Post Bag**THE WEATHER**

FORECAST: Fair to partly cloudy. **Temperature:** 58° F. **Wind:** N.E. 5-10 m.p.h. **Sea:** 3-4 ft. **Visibility:** 10 miles. **Clouds:** 10-15%. **Humidity:** 50-55%. **Pressure:** 30.00 in. **Wind:** N.E. 5-10 m.p.h. **Sea:** 3-4 ft. **Visibility:** 10 miles. **Clouds:** 10-15%. **Temperature:** 58° F. **Wind:** N.E. 5-10 m.p.h. **Sea:** 3-4 ft. **Visibility:** 10 miles. **Clouds:** 10-15%. **Pressure:** 30.00 in.

CONVICTED OF A IL.20 theft committed last May, Avraham Cohen, 18, of Holon, who has 13 previous convictions, was sentenced to 15 months in prison by the Tel Aviv Magistrate yesterday with a recommendation that the prison authorities endeavor to teach him a trade.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the Tanz Hamachet was celebrated by a rally of 1,200 Tel Aviv members who presented the Friday with a recommendation that the prison authorities endeavor to teach him a trade.

THE HUMANIAN vessel, the *A. Peleg*, left Haifa yesterday morning with none of the 45 prospective passengers who wanted to be repatriated to Rumania.

Theodore and Fay Rosengarten (nee Friedman) are happy to announce the birth of a daughter.

Tel Aviv, December 8, 1954.

HANNAH and SHIMON POLAK are happy to announce the birth of their daughter

Z W I A

Meladah, December 8, 1954

Our beloved husband and father
Dr. Julius Preuss

passed away on Saturday, December 11, 1954.
Elisabeth Preuss (née Kahn), Jerusalem
Hans Joachim Preuss, Wellington, South Africa
Peter Preuss, Los Angeles, California.

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of our veterinary officer and committee member

Dr. Julius Preuss
at the age of 70.

Jerusalem Animal Hospital Committee

To Dr ERICH BOEHM
and Miss ANNI BOEHM

our deepest sympathy on the death of their
MOTHER
The employees and workers of
MOLLER-DEE TEXTILE CORPORATION
Nahariya

We hereby express our deepest sympathy
TO DR. ERICH BOEHM
Director of Moller Dee Textile Corporation, Nahariya,
AND HIS SISTER - ANNI BOEHM
on the passing away of their beloved

MOTHER

HASOKHIM TEXTILE CO.
Tel Aviv

The death of

Mr. Heinrich Benjamin

of Jerusalem, at the age of 82, occurred yesterday. He is survived by his children, Mr. Bernard Benjamin of Ramat Gan and Mrs. Eila Cohen of Jerusalem. The funeral will leave from his home, 32 Ben Maimon Ave., Jerusalem, at 11 a.m. today.

We express our deepest sympathy
TO THE COHEN FAMILY
on the passing away of our friend

Isaac M. Cohen

The Management
Ha'apaka
(Tenne-Rassco Foundation) Ltd.

We announce with deep grief the premature death of the Member of our Management, the upright man and illustrious personality.

Isaac M. Cohen
and express our sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mifalev Ha'apaka Ltd.
Management and Workers

Shapiro Urges Compromises To Prevent 'Kulturkampf'

Jerusalem Post Staff

WHILE STANDING at a counter in the Union Bank in Tel Aviv on Friday, his portfolio containing IL.1,200 in front of him, Mr. Leon Mizrahi was told by a man standing beside him that he had dropped some money. Mr. Mizrahi bent down but could see nothing. When he looked up, IL.700 — and his neighbour — had disappeared.

DAY ADDRESSSES FARM INSTRUCTORS

BEERSHEBA, Saturday.

Rav-Auf. Moshe Dayan, the Chief of Staff, today called for personal sacrifice from instructors in immigrant settlements. But he stressed that the work of the instructors is only "half the work." The modulus vivendi was that the individual was free to live as he wished, but that the State observed the basic rules of Judaism.

Calling on everyone concerned

to show understanding for the beliefs of the other party, Mr. Shapiro thought that it was "rather provocative" to set up a

special children in the immediate vicinity of the ultra-orthodox Mesh Shearim quarter.

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A plea to avoid a *kulturkampf* in Israel encountered strong opposition by Mr. M. Shapiro, the Minister for Religious Affairs, at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Commercial and Industrial Club.

He was referring to the recent disturbances involving the National Carta in Jerusalem. Speaking

in the observant and non-observant parts of the population

had been reached at the inception of the State, giving the country a religious peace.

The modulus vivendi was that the individual was free to live as he wished, but that the State observed the basic rules of Judaism.

On Friday night, the usual barbed wire was thrown up in Mesh Shearim quarter, but there were no incidents.

No "true" has yet been reached in regard to the daily disturbances outside the children's club of the Working Mothers Organization on Rehov Devora Hanavia near the Mesh Shearim quarter.

Farming Progresses According to Plan

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Agriculture has progressed fairly well according to the "seven-year plan" which was outlined in the Knesset a year ago, Mr. Peretz Naphtali, the Minister of Agriculture, told newspaper editors at the Kirya here yesterday. Some adjustment has been found necessary.

Mr. Naphtali added, mainly because of the unexpected success of such crops as ground-nuts and cotton. Sugar beet, which is expected to become a major crop was slow last year because there were as yet no plants to extract the sugar.

Half of the Development Budget for agriculture has been earmarked for irrigation projects.

Very good progress was noted

in cattle raising, although the general public had not yet felt the benefit of it. Mr. Naphtali pointed out that 17,000 animals will be added to the herds in the 12,000 already under pasture.

Citrus exports are expected to reach seven million crates, a somewhat higher figure than earlier estimates. Mr. Naphtali concluded.

Commercial exercises for

20 graduates of the teachers training course of the Hebrew University's Agriculture Faculty were held in Rehovot on Thursday in the presence of Mr. Naphtali, the President of the Hebrew University, Prof. Shmuel Haile; representatives of various institutions and many guests.

WAR VETERANS OPPOSE ARMING OF GERMANY

TEL AVIV, Saturday.

A General Zionist will lead the 31-member Municipal Electoral Committee, the Municipal Council coalition caucus decided yesterday. The name will be announced at tomorrow's Council session. This decision means a change from the original suggestion that Mr. Yehuda Frank, a lawyer, head the Committee as an extra member, or alternatively that an impartial person, such as a judge, be chairman.

ELECTION COMMITTEE

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WAR VETERANS OPPOSE ARMING OF GERMANY

TEL AVIV, Saturday.

A resolution against the attempt by the world powers to return to Germany her military power and to align her with their armed forces was adopted here by a meeting of members of the Partisans and Ghetto Fighters Association and by the Association of Disabled Veterans of the Second World War.

Citrus Export Aim Is 16m. Cases a Year

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Seven persons were injured, three of them seriously, when a private car ran into a concrete barrier on the main road near Milke Yirach this afternoon.

Three soldiers in the jeep,

Mathilda Yashin, 18, Gad Birner, 20, and Arye Miller, 20,

were taken in a serious condition to the Tel Hashomer Hosptial where they were operated

The four car passengers, Mr.

A. Gross, 42, his wife Dina, 33,

and their two children, aged four and eight, received head and leg injuries but were sent home after receiving first aid.

Safety Week Opens In Haifa Today

HAIFA, Saturday. — An all-out effort to improve the local public with the aim to put greater constant attention to road safety will be made during "Safety Week" starting tomorrow and ending on Saturday.

Hundreds of 12 and 18-year-old children in their school uniforms, will b- on duty in the streets every afternoon to put into practice the road safety lessons given in the schools. Besides classes and pamphlets, road behaviour instructions will be issued through loudspeakers and films on road safety will be shown in the streets in the evenings.

Drivers will be stopped, their mistakes will be explained to them by police instructors and they will receive training in road manners. Police will not chase violators in the week except in severe cases, a Traffic Police spokesman told The Jerusalem Post.

3 Soldiers Badly Hurt in Crash

TEL AVIV, Saturday.

Seven persons were injured, three of them seriously, when a private car ran into a concrete barrier on the main road near Milke Yirach this afternoon.

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Mr. A. Rutman, Managing Director of the P.E.C., has agreed to meet the employees' spokesmen today in Tel Aviv, together with representatives of the Histadrut Trades Union Department and the Jerusalem Labour Council. According to the employees' spokesman, Mr. Rutman has already given a verbal assurance respecting the rights of J.E.C. personnel. The workers' general meeting yesterday voted to continue the strike of office staff, and if the talks today do not satisfy their claims, all employees, including those in the telephone station, will down tools on Tuesday. On that day, the Government formally takes over the Palestine Electric Corporation with its sister-company, the J.E.C.

Mr. I. Singer, manager of the J.E.C., told The Jerusalem Post last night that "the situation demands clarification, as the employees' demands do not relate to a certain sum," but rather whether the debt amounted to half the sum claimed by the employees. On being asked why only two weeks ago, the company stated that the road on which the accident occurred is the private property of the Iraq Petroleum Corporation, and was used in accordance with an agreement between the Corporation and the Haifa Municipality.

The Enged management has declined to comment on the direct causes of the accident until the completion of the police investigation.

ACRE WANTS BARRIERS

ACRE, Saturday. — The railways must be asked to put up barriers at the three level-crossings within the town area, the Municipal Council agreed on Thursday evening.

It also decided that every schoolchild here will be insured for IL.1,500 under a comprehensive accident policy. In hardship cases, the Municipality will pay the premium.

ELECTROCUTED BY FRYING PAN

HAIFA, Saturday. — White workers in the kitchens of kibbutz Yam, Hanan, Sandberg, 28, was electrocuted on Thursday by an electric frying pan which she was using.

ABRAHAM DAR, alias Col. John Darling, said to be an Israeli Agent of the British, Paul Frank (both are being tried for their absence); Marcelle Nina, an employee in a British commercial firm; Max Bennett, a former employee of an Anglo-Egyptian motor company; Philip Herman Natanson, assistant to the Mayor of Ramat Gan; Eliyahu Rosenfeld, a clerk; Eli Jacob Nissim, employee of the Schwartz Co.; Yousef Zafaran, an architect; Samuel Muhsin, a commission agent; Cesar Yousef Cohen, an employee of the Zulka Bank; Moshe Lito Marzouk, doctor at the Jewish Hospital in Cairo.

The newcomers stated that three other emigration permits were issued just May. The others were travelling through Moscow, however, and would therefore arrive later.

Their applications for exit

permits were denied in 1948,

when they arrived here, and they have applied again this year here, whom they had not seen for 20 years and Mrs. Schwartz has a son, who has been in the country for eight years.

Enquiries invited from the

Diplomatic Corps & Foreign Companies

for the purchase from stock of the following

FOREIGN LIQUORS

WINE: Kressmann's Bordeaux, Bourgogne & Alsace

COGNAC: Mariell, Hennessy, Prunier

CHAMPAGNE: Piper Heidsieck Brut Extra 1947

VERMOUTH: Nolly Prat & Ital. Martini

APERITIF: Byrrh, Pernod "45"

GIN: Gordon's ARMAGNAC: Kressmann's "3 Stars"

WHISKY: Johnnie Walker Red Label, etc.

ONLY FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCEPTED

Alexander Meyer 41 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv. — Tel. 3638

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DAWN, Saturday.

— Mr. Ernest Hemingway yesterday accepted the 1954 Nobel Prize for literature on behalf of

the American novelist said

that since he has no facility for speech-making, it would be im-

possible to say the things which

are in his heart. Mr. Hemingway's acceptance was read at a Nobel foundation banquet by the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. John

M. Cabot.

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The trial of the thirteen Jews accused of spying in the interests of Israel which began in Cairo yesterday has all the hallmarks of a trumped up affair which recalls the notorious Reichstag Fire trial that heralded the onset of the Hitler regime.

All the nauseating paraphernalia are there; the fantastic long list of charges, the hurrying on of the opening of the trial without allowing time for the defence to prepare the answer of the accused to the arraignment. Also parallel with the Reichstag trial is the background of a regime which must provide its populace with one xenophobic sensation after another, since it has no philosophy of social conduct to put in its place nor a programme for establishing itself firmly in the hearts and affections of the people. Most important of all, the "confessions" alleged to have been obtained were extracted under torture.

In its two and a half years of office the Egyptian Junta has produced no demonstrable measure of social reform and can show no acceptable improvement in the lot of the masses of the people. That is why the Moslem Brotherhood has been able to rally so much support and it was this that led Nasser to take the furious measures he did against the Brotherhood. But in default of a programme even the executions of last week and the others no doubt still to come, will hardly serve to stem the wave of Moslem fanaticism for more than a short period. Meanwhile, the effect on Egypt's relations with the other Arab States is not doing the former any good and all the efforts by the West to bolster up Egypt cannot help very much in the face of the fact that the lot of the people steadily worsens and if it does not find a remedy in improvements, it must look for it in wild and sensational events.

But even in the face of all this it is difficult to see how the attempt to set up a sort of "Jewish Brotherhood," which the mass "espionage and sabotage" trials would seem to indicate, is going to help the Junta in their difficulties. What it may well do is light up a new confrontation in this part of the world without strengthening the position of Egypt's unhappy rulers in the least.

If Egypt is amenable to any counsel of moderation, she would be well-advised to show it in this instance by dropping the present staged judicial process which in any case is scarcely conducive to the internal effect anticipated. It is the Moslem Brotherhood trials that must occupy the full attention of the people. Putting the screws on the unfortunate victims of the trial will only serve as additional evidence to the world at large of the weakness of the Nasser regime.

Now that the Junta has the bit firmly between its teeth it is hardly likely to be impressed by the suggestion that the underlying basis of the accusations—that the "espionage and sabotage" group wished to destroy Egypt—is belied by the fact that Israel has at all times taken the line that it seeks a peaceful settlement with that country as with all the other Arab States. This was evidenced among other things in the statement made by Mr. Shavit, the Prime Minister, at the time when the heads of the agreement between Egypt and Britain for the evacuation of the Suez Canal zone were published. The Prime Minister then welcomed Egypt's rise to complete sovereignty. Let this attitude of Israel be set down for the record as a point to the nature of the "trial" now being staged in Cairo. Nasser's Egypt can still, if she will, replace unbridled fury by cool reflection.

DUTCH BROADCASTS ON ISRAEL LIFE
Jerusalem Correspondent
AMSTERDAM (By Airmail).—The Dutch Labour radio station V.R.A. last week gave the first of three 25-minute broadcasts recorded in Israel by a special V.R.A. reporter, Mr. Jan de Troye. The first broadcast gave interviews with a number of Dutch settlers in various parts of the country, such as the Dutch浸信会, Nehemia, Netanya and Beersheba. Mr. de Troye was sent specially to Israel by the V.R.A. in September.

On December 5, the V.R.A. in its Children's Broadcast, presented a performance of Mignon's "Bastien and Bastienne" by the Ben Gerson Youth Orchestra under Mr. Hans Eisenstadt.

TURKS HOPE FOR ACCORD WITH ARABS

Coolness Towards Israel Meant to Impress Iraq, Egypt

By DAVID ROY

ANKARA.—TURKEY hopes to sign an agreement with Iraq by the end of the year. This accord may be followed in the not-too-distant future by a similar one between Iraq and Pakistan. Ankara does not expect Gamal Abdul Nasser to protest against these bilateral agreements to which he promised Nuri es-Said and the American and Turkish envoys in Cairo to agree. This latest in the ever-changing situation between Turkey and the Arabs, however, is by no means final.

It was not easy for Turkish diplomats to convince Nuri es-Said to abandon his ambitious plans. When he came to Istanbul last October, his greatest project was to bring Turkey, Pakistan, the United States, Great Britain and even France...into the Arab League. Prime Minister Adnan Menderes and other leaders explained that this idea could not be realized and that there was an easier way for Iraq to bind herself with the West even without joining the Turkish-Pakistani Pact.

Ankara's main aims for Iraq were to conclude bilateral agreements with Turkey on one side and Pakistan on the other, since Egypt and other Arab countries could not object very vehemently to treaties with Moslem countries, which would in no way be directed against the Arab League, yet allow Iraq to receive military aid from the U.S.

From the view of the Western Ankara-Baghdad treaty, in particular would have special importance inasmuch as it would be something of a test of Arab reactions. If these are not too strong, overtures will be made for treaties between Turkey and other Arab states.

These actions will largely depend on Cairo and this is why much Western effort was invested in soliciting Nasser's passive acquiescence at least. A real tightening of Turkish-Egyptian relations in the form of the "contractual agreement" to which the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Funt Koprulu, referred in a recent interview, will come at a later stage.

Cairo, Ankara and Israel

I NASMUCH AS Cairo has already agreed to the reactivation of the Suez base in case of aggression against Turkey and to open negotiations with Britain in the event of deterioration in the international situation, Ankara, Washington and London hope that she may also agree to consult with Turkey on the security of the Middle East.

However, the obstacles in the way of any such agreement can be seen just as clearly. First, all the feeling of the Arabs and particularly of the Egyptians towards the Turks is not sufficiently friendly. It is hoped that the current series of statements, speeches and messages, insisting on Moslem fraternity, common tradition and interests, which are being exchanged between Nasser, President Celal Bayar, and Menderes will help to create favourable atmosphere. It will be of great interest to see what, if any, progress is made in this field in the recent interview, there is no great urgency for the conclusion of a formal treaty between Egypt

and Turkey. It is Nasser's concurrence to a Turkish agreement with Iraq that is crucial, since the United States demands that it would constitute an essential link in the northern frontiers of Middle Eastern defence.

Another and perhaps even more important obstacle is, of course, the attitude of Turkey towards Israel and the Arab cause in North Africa. No mutual understanding on these matters can be reached by the Turks and the Arabs in the future.

Mr. Koprulu has just

in a written answer to a question put by a foreign correspondent, that "it is completely wrong to say that the tightening of relations between Turkey and the Arab countries could bring any change in the nature of Turkish policy towards Israel."

Observers are absolutely certain that the nature of this policy will change indeed, but they are equally convinced that, on the other hand, the form of the policy will change, and that there will be much less manifestation of Turkish friendship towards Israel than in the past.

This may be due to the fact that, but the official feel that, but the official feel that, but the official feel that,

there is no cause for alarm. The fact that President Bayar did not refer to Israel in his speech to the members of the Turkish Parliament last month to no real importance.

The basic of Turkish policy is that the relations with Israel will continue unchanged as long as normal market conditions prevail.

The Turks feel that this formal cooling of Turkish-Israel relations and also a somewhat less sympathetic attitude towards the Arab thesis on North Africa, should be sufficient for the Arabs, though certain statements made in Cairo recently would indicate that in this hope the Turks may be in error. Many observers think that in this hope the Turks may be in error. Many

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obstacles may come from Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia considers that American aid to Iraq is directed against her, and she is using her influence on the Egyptians to oppose the intended Turkish-Israel treaty. She also encourages elements which want to put a price on the amelioration of relations between Egypt and Turkey and the Western world. The price of course tantamount to the destruction of Israel and cannot be accepted either by Turkey or by the West.

Some observers feel that ultimately these events may lead to a division within the Arab League, and it goes without saying that not many people in Ankara would regret such a development.

It is relatively certain that such a division will not occur in the immediate future and until it is thought that Saudi Arabia's opposition to many Egyptian demands on the other may postpone any formal agreement between Cairo and Ankara, and therefore the present situation in Egypt of such an agreement, the Moslem Brotherhood, is now seen reduced to impotence. The only argument in favour of such a division is that it is sufficiently strong to make Nasser back down on his promise not to submit to the Turkish-Israel treaty. The last word will not come in the case of serious Egyptian opposition.

It is felt in some Turkish circles that the French are

somewhat hostile towards all these pending arrangements.

Some sources in Ankara even claim that France is using her influence in Syria and the Lebanon to increase the difficulties in realizing a Middle East defence structure. On the part

the French are bitter about the secrecy surrounding any of these projects.

And it seems that the French, in fact, have not been kept

informed of the developments during the past few weeks.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact nature of these charges and counter-charges, but it does seem clear that the United States, Great Britain and Turkey, by reason of the French-Arab conflict in North Africa, do not wish to give the impression that Paris is closely associated with any of these projects. And it seems that the French, in fact, have not been kept

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